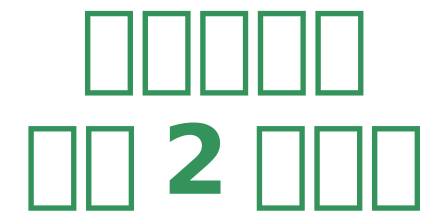
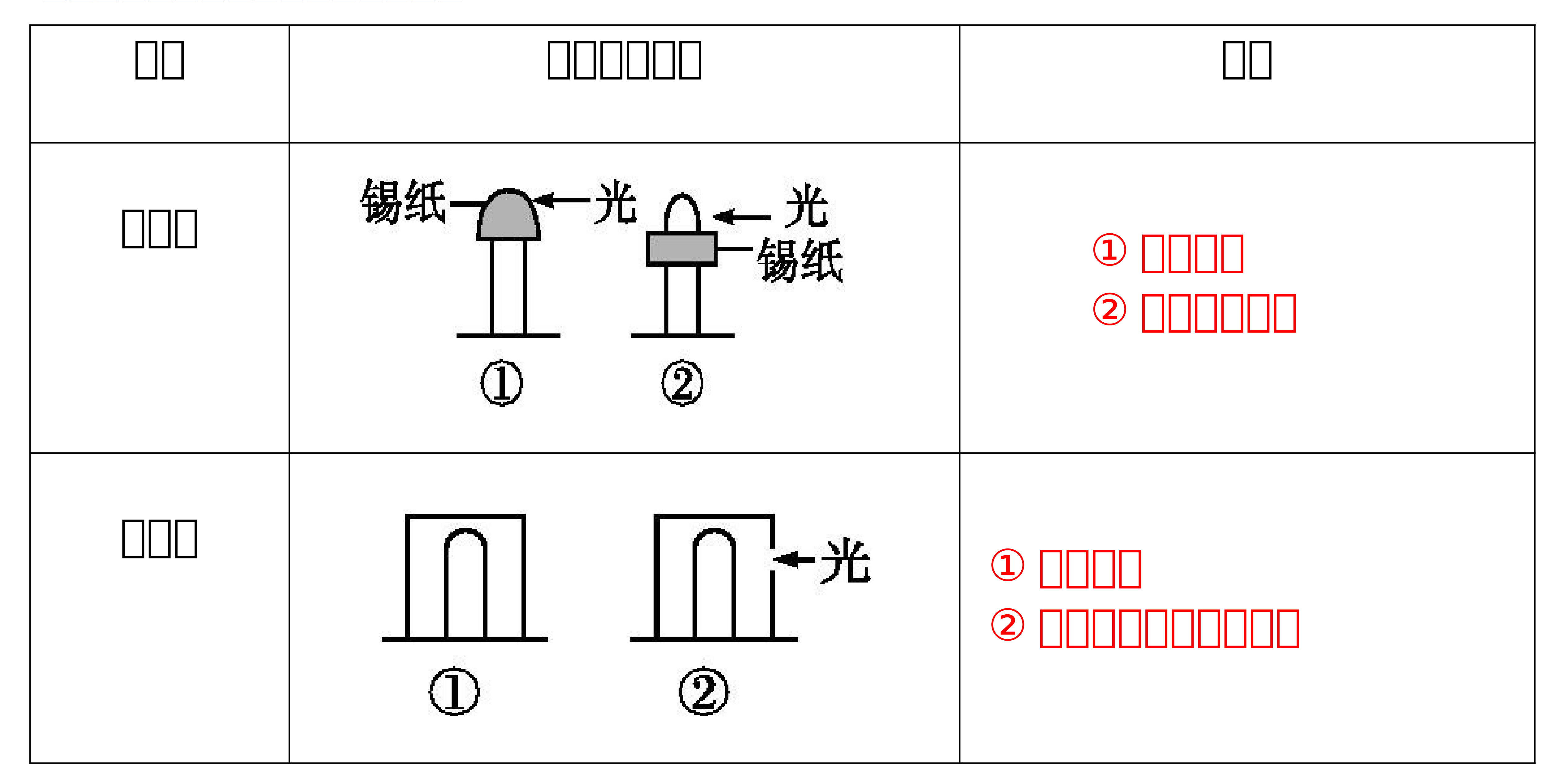
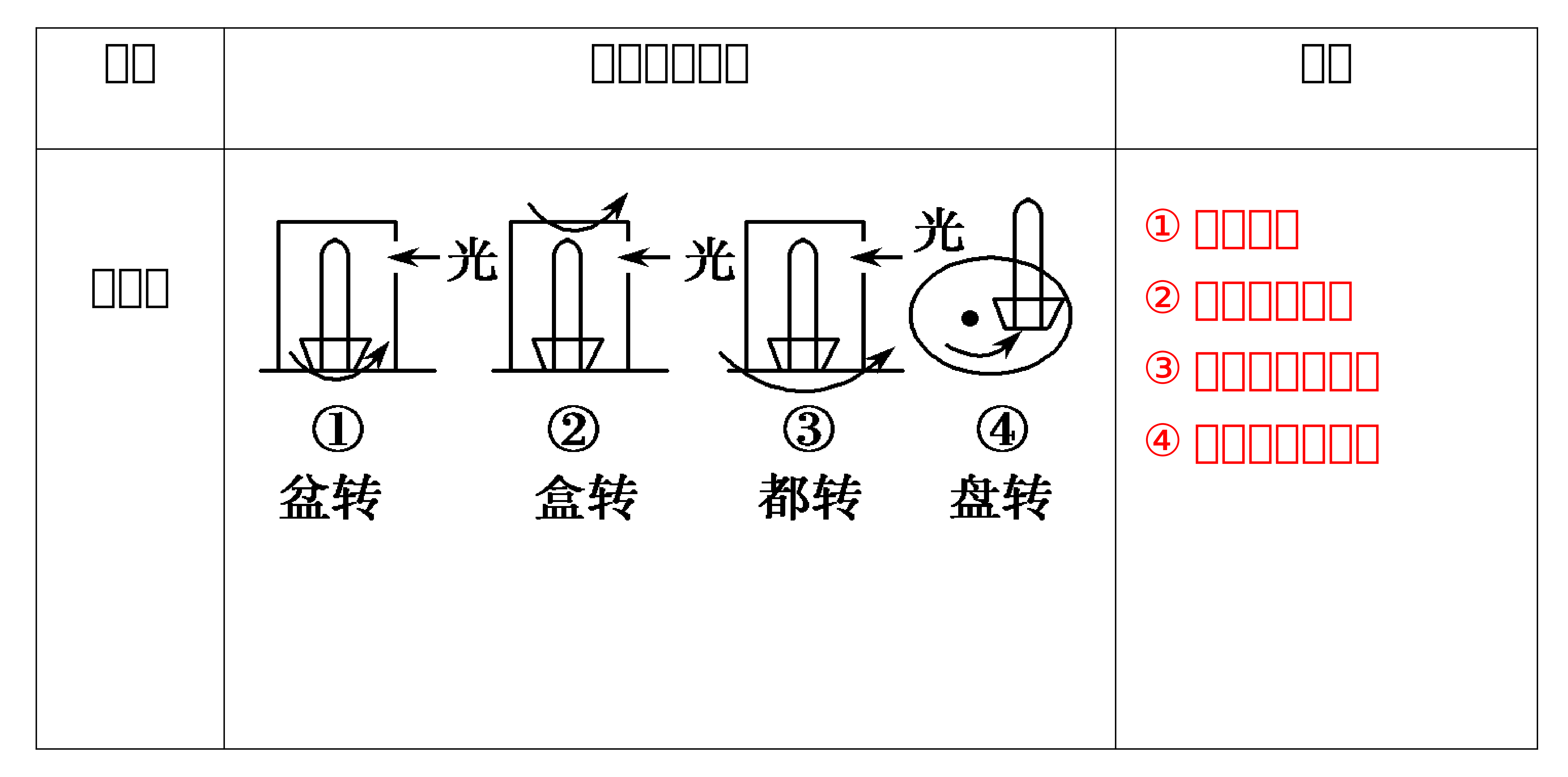
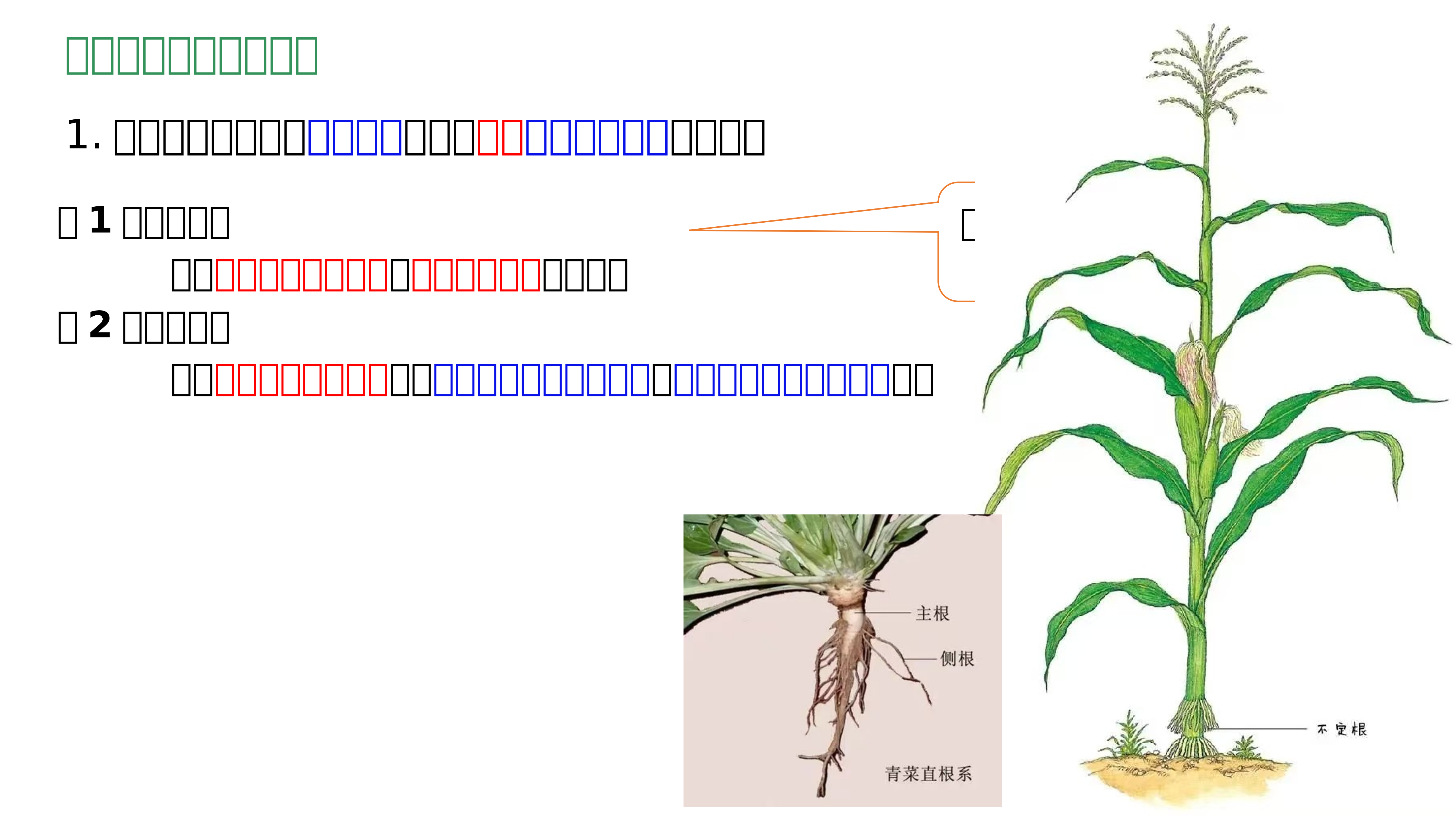
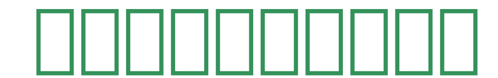


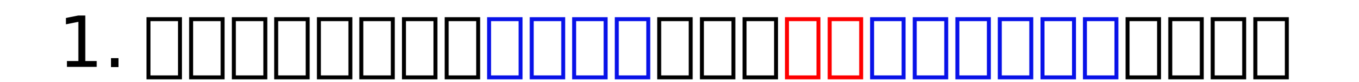

锡纸
光
光
锡纸
①
②
光
①
②
①
②
①
②

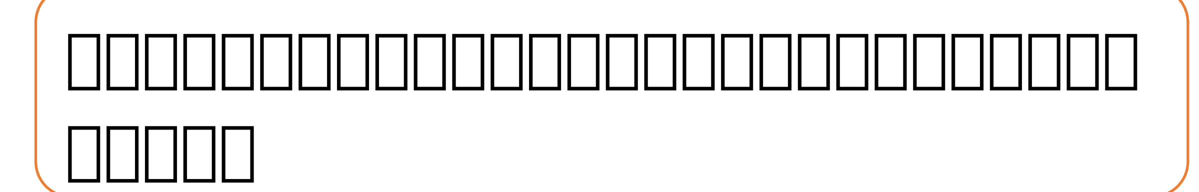
| [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| --- | --- | --- |
| [illegible] | ① ② ③ ④ ⑤ | ① [illegible]<br>② [illegible]<br>③ [illegible]<br>④ [illegible]<br>⑤ [illegible] |

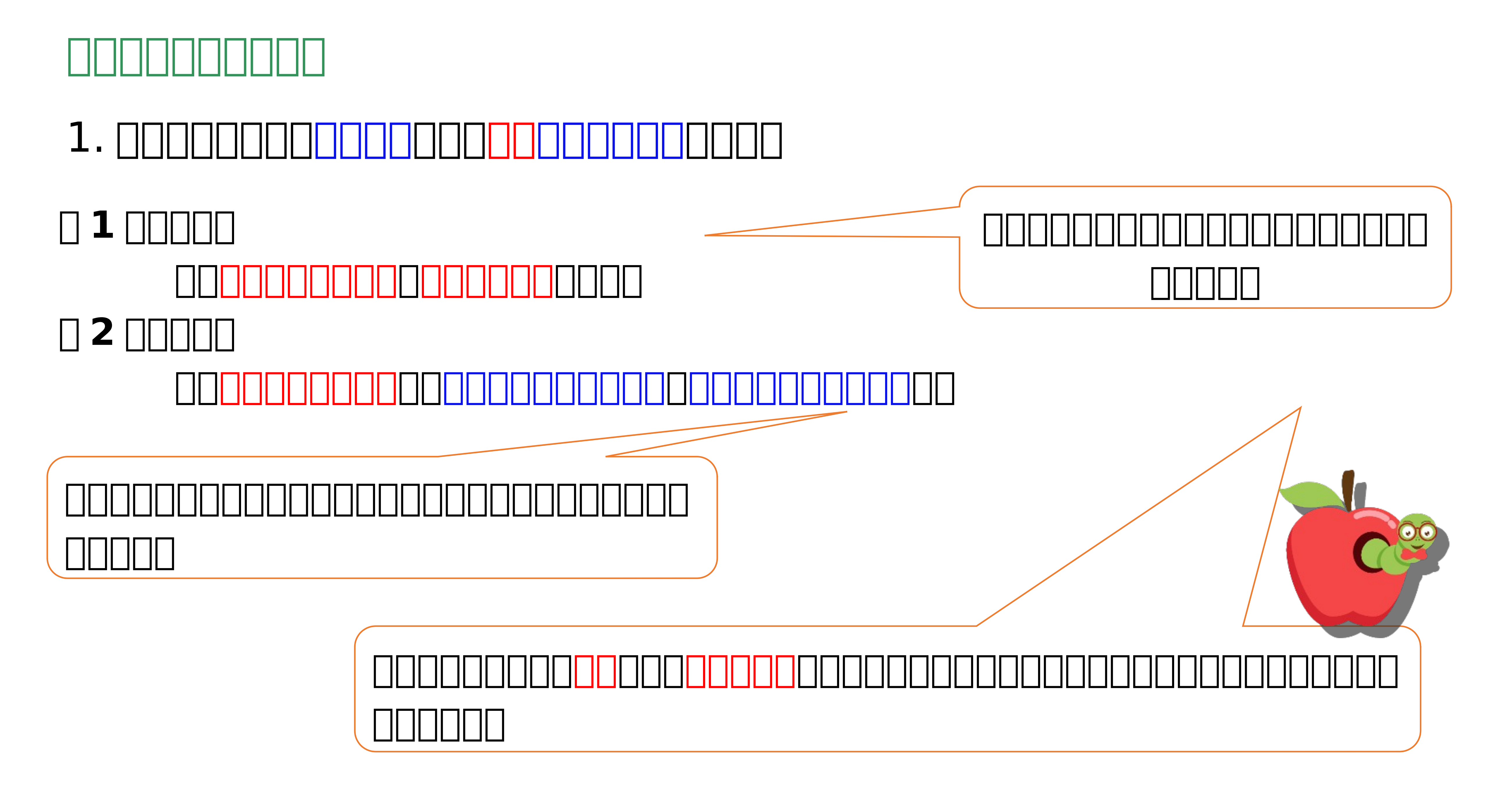

光
光
光
①
②
③
④
盆转
盒转
都转
盘转

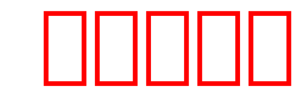

主根
侧根
青菜直根系
不定根








1.
1
2



滴加秋水仙素
二倍体
杂交
第一年
第二年
三倍体
联会紊乱
无子西瓜

2N

4N ×

2N

2N

N

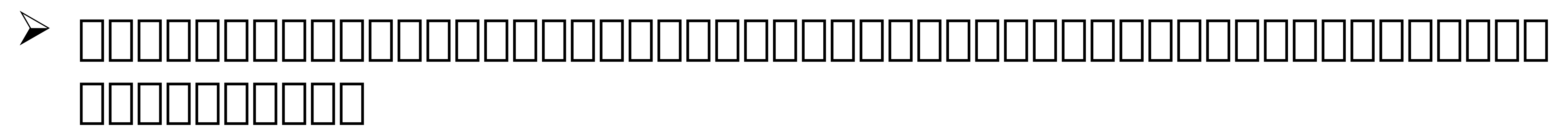
3N

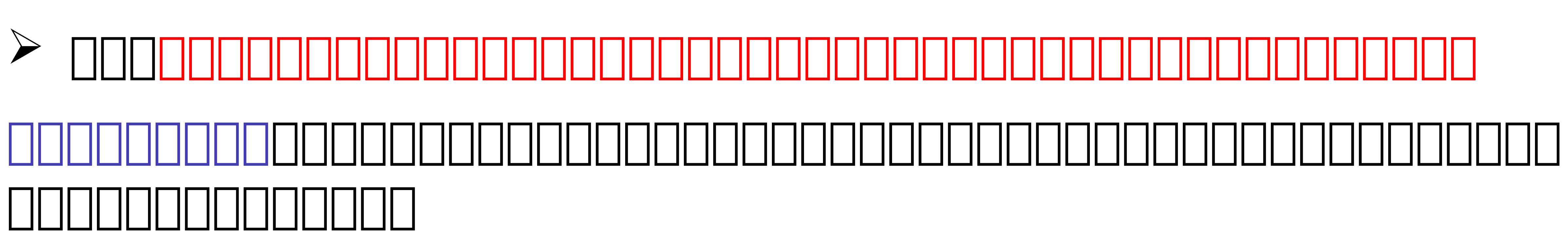
3N

无籽番茄
• 番茄是二倍体，其植株可以产生出正常的生殖细胞，如果雌蕊授以正常花粉，子房能发育成果实，胚珠能发育成种子，从而形成有籽番茄。
• 但是若用浓度适宜的生长素溶液涂抹雌蕊的柱头，会刺激还未授粉的雌蕊柱头及子房，使子房膨大形成果实。
与无籽西瓜的区别：无籽番茄的无籽是因为人为的操作使其无法进行受精作用造成的，其细胞内的遗传物质并没有发生变化，所以属于不可遗传的变异。

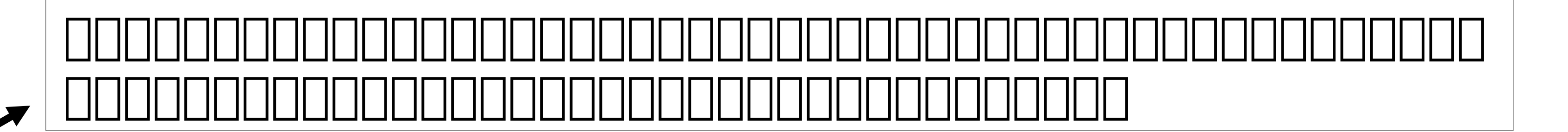
有子番茄 无子番茄

02/26/2025





# 2.



——“”

(a)

细胞壁

细胞质

通过质膜

信号转导

诱导

发生反应

第二信使

促使细胞反应

激素

受体蛋白

细胞质膜

(b)

细胞质膜

细胞壁

细胞质

高尔基分泌囊泡

ATP 酶

ATP

H+

生长素调节基因

细胞核

转录因子

信号转导

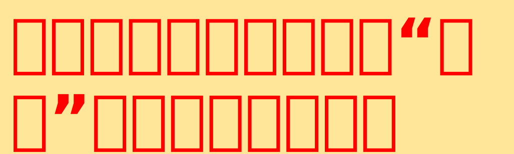
生长素

受体蛋白

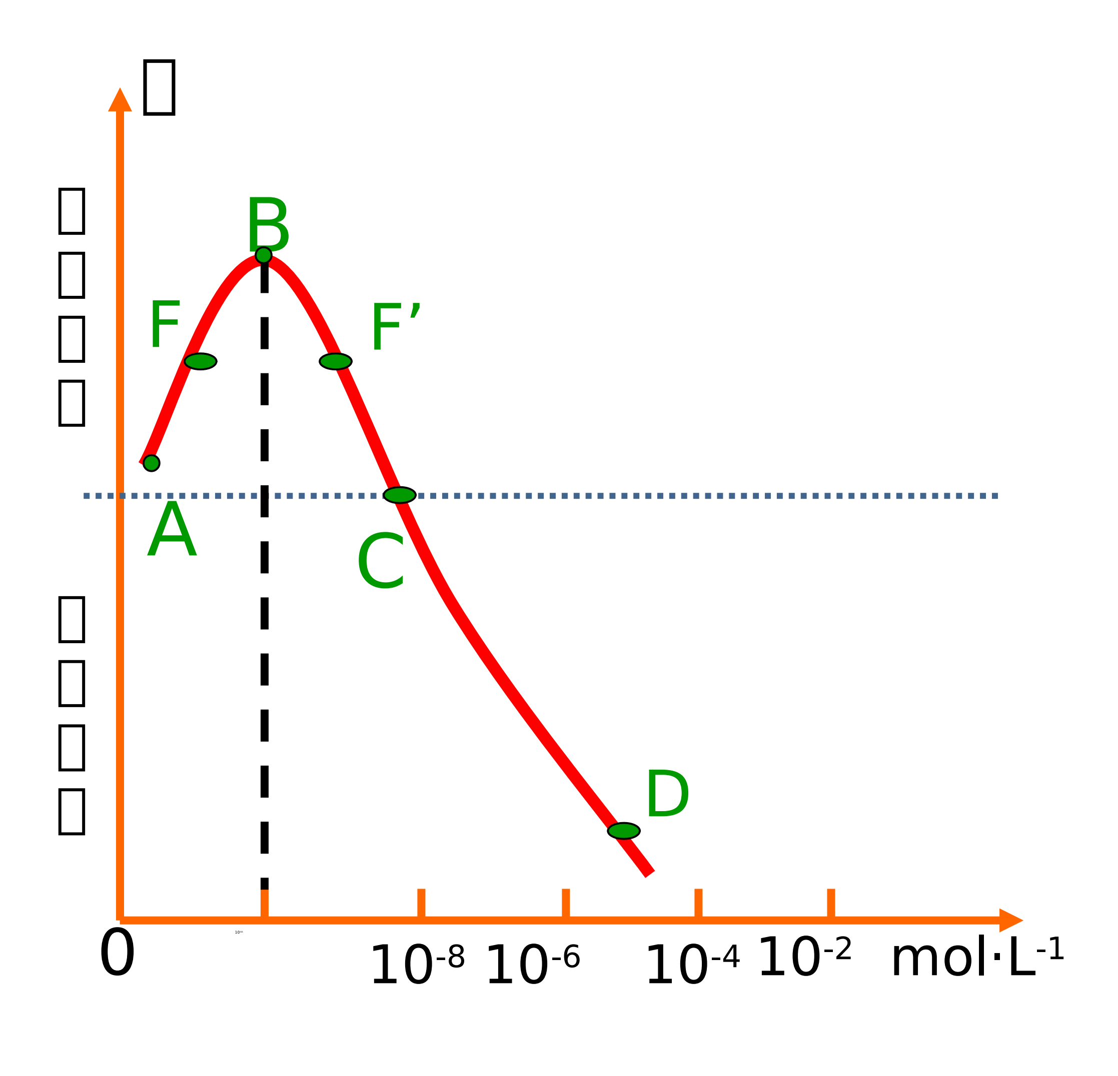
信使核糖核酸

mRNA

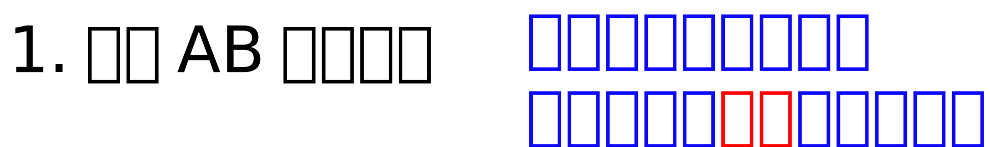
生长蛋白



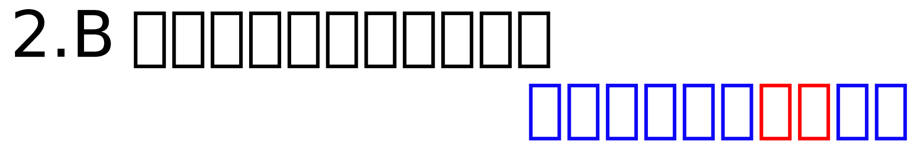
[illegible]



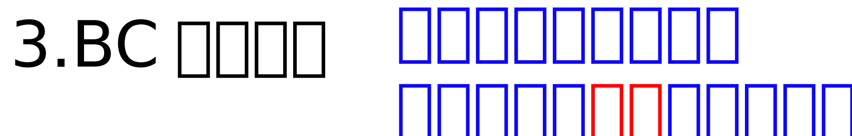

1. [illegible] AB [illegible]



2.B [illegible]



3.BC [illegible]

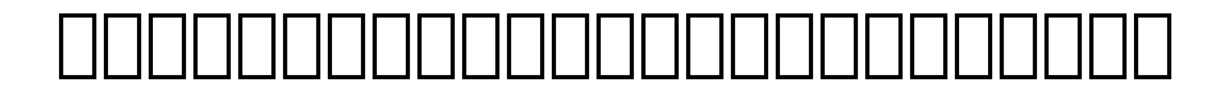


4.C [illegible]

[illegible]

5.CD [illegible]

[illegible]



B

F

F'

A

C

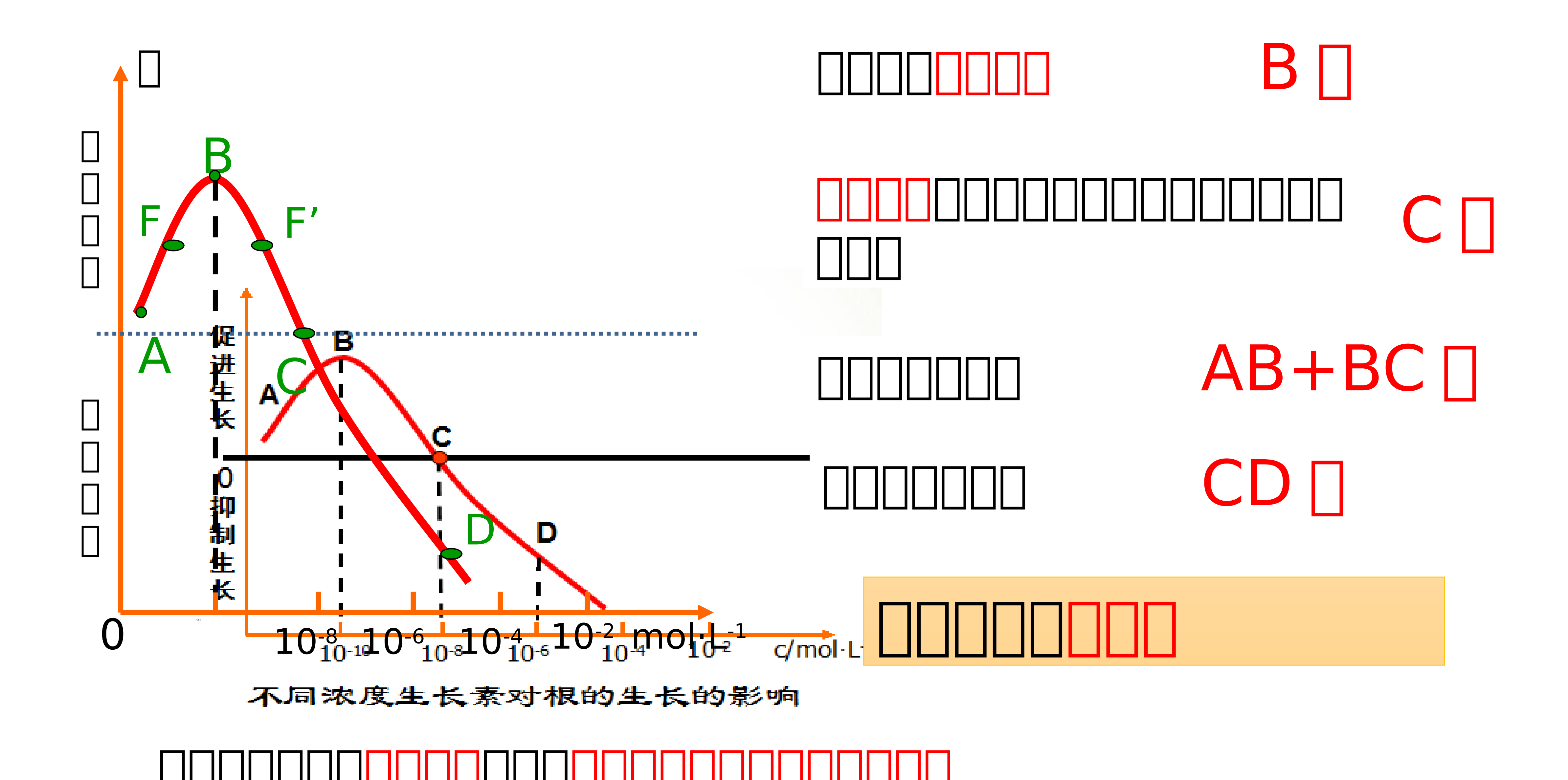
D

0

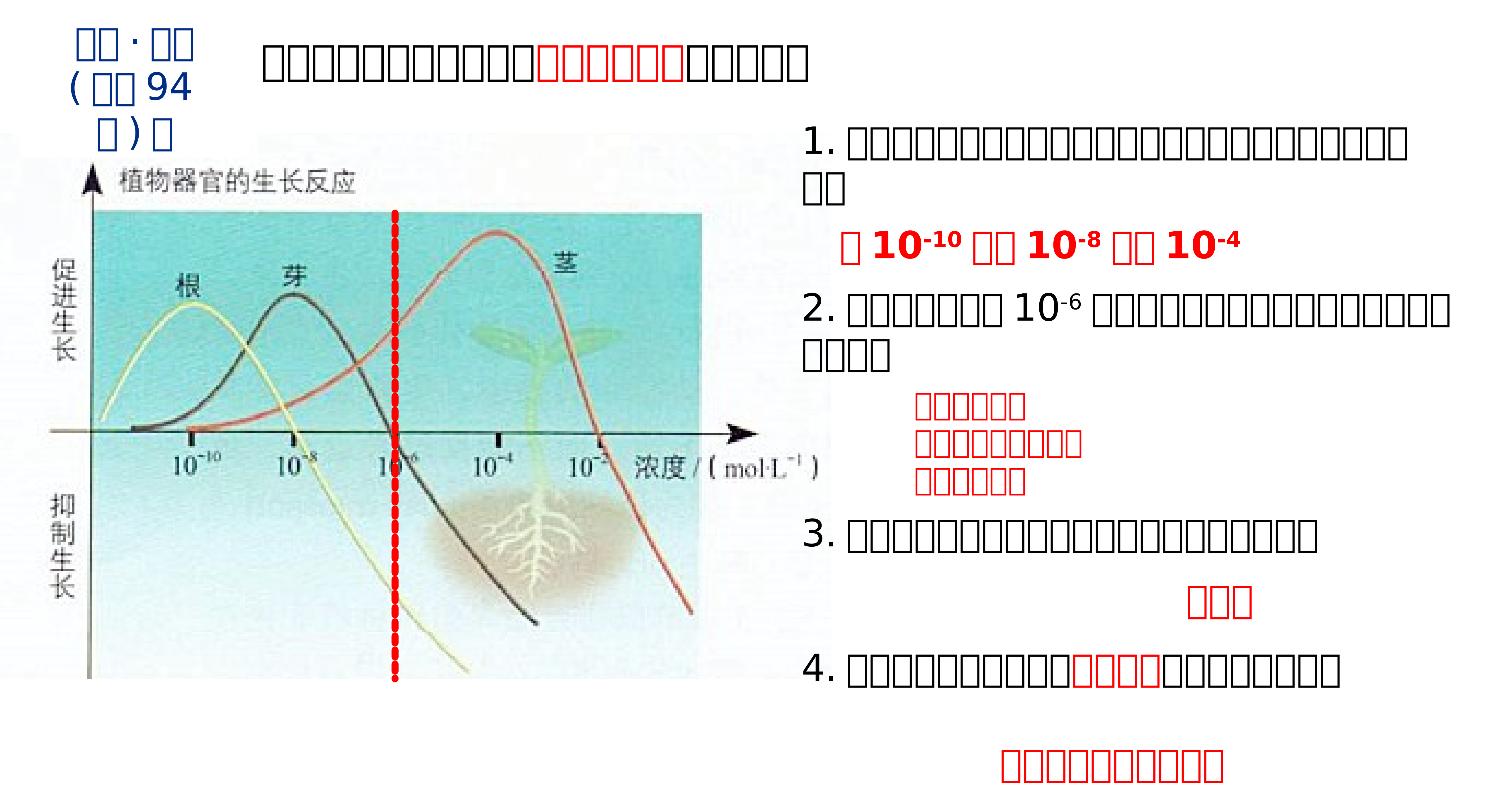
$10^{-8}$ $10^{-6}$ $10^{-4}$ $10^{-2}$ $mol \cdot L^{-1}$

6. F F'

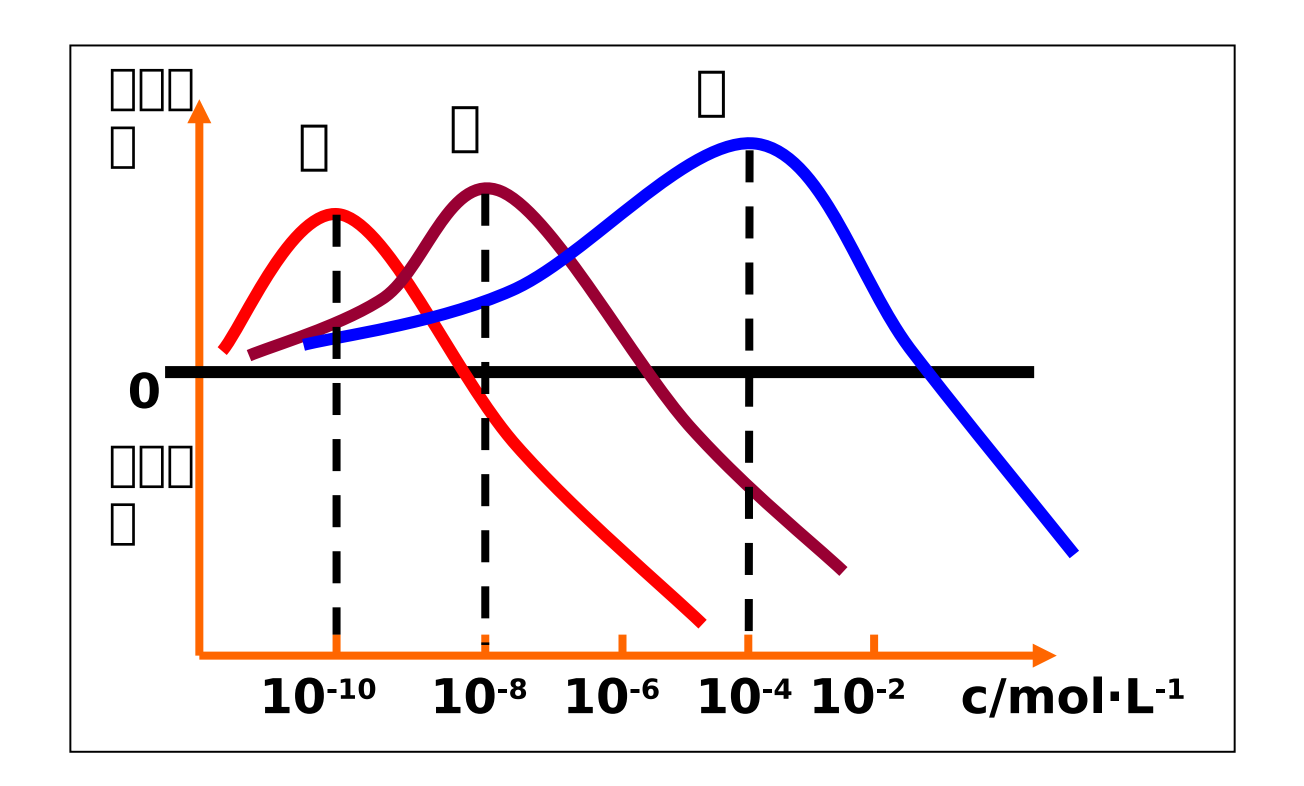
7.

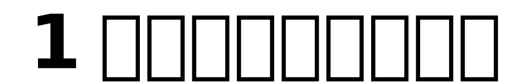


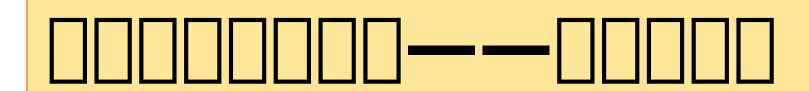
B
F
F’
A
C
D
0
10-8 10-6 10-4 10-2 mol·L-1
促进生长
0
抑制生长
B
A
C
D
10-10 10-8 10-6 10-4 10-2
c/mol·L
不同浓度生长素对根的生长的影响
B
C
AB+BC
CD



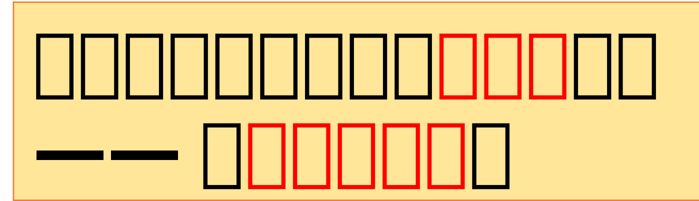
94
植物器官的生长反应
促进生长
抑制生长
根
芽
茎
10^-10
10^-8
10^-6
10^-4
10^-2
浓度 / ( mol·L^-1 )
1.
10^-10 10^-8 10^-4
2. 10^-6
3.
4.

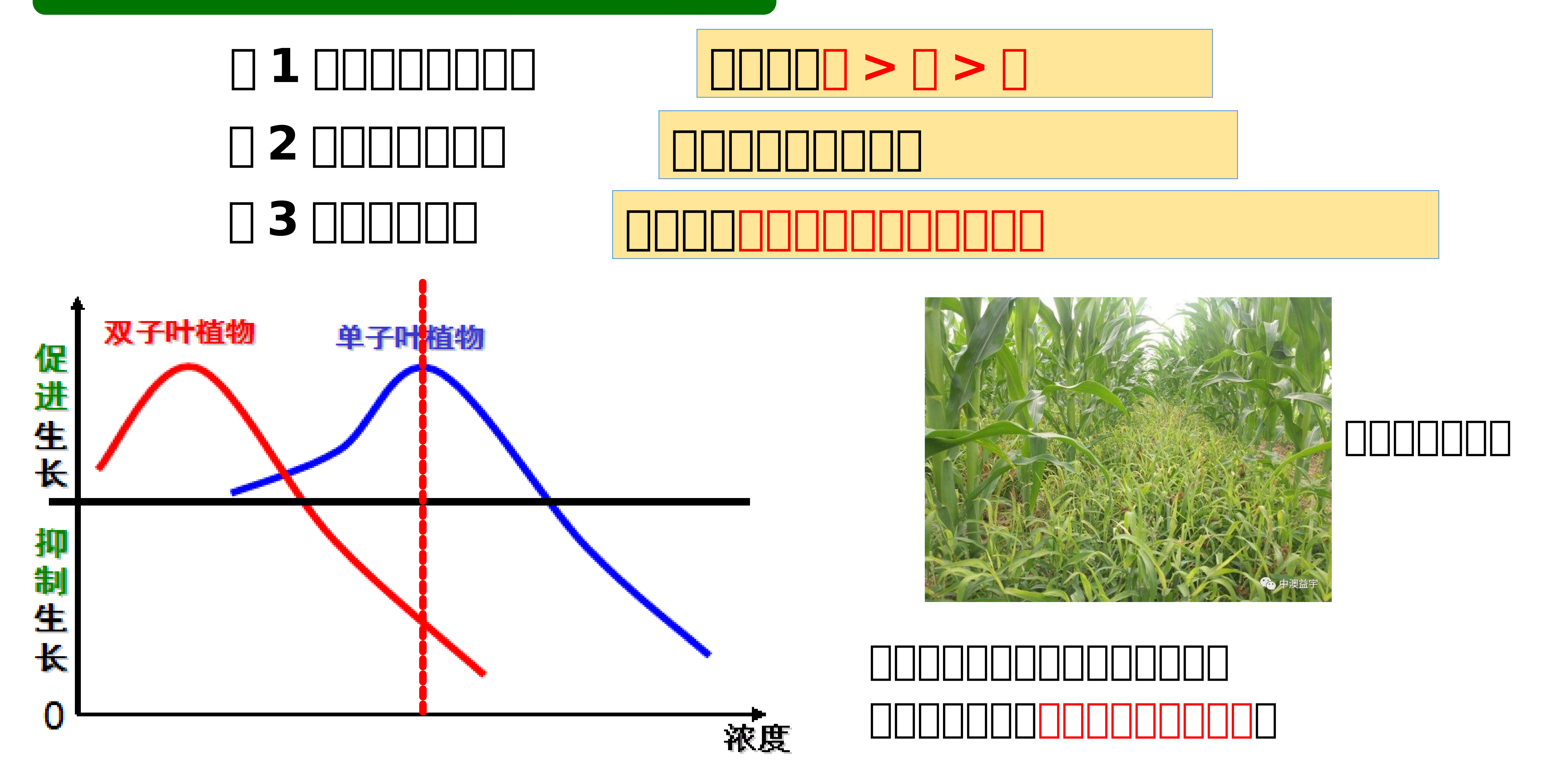




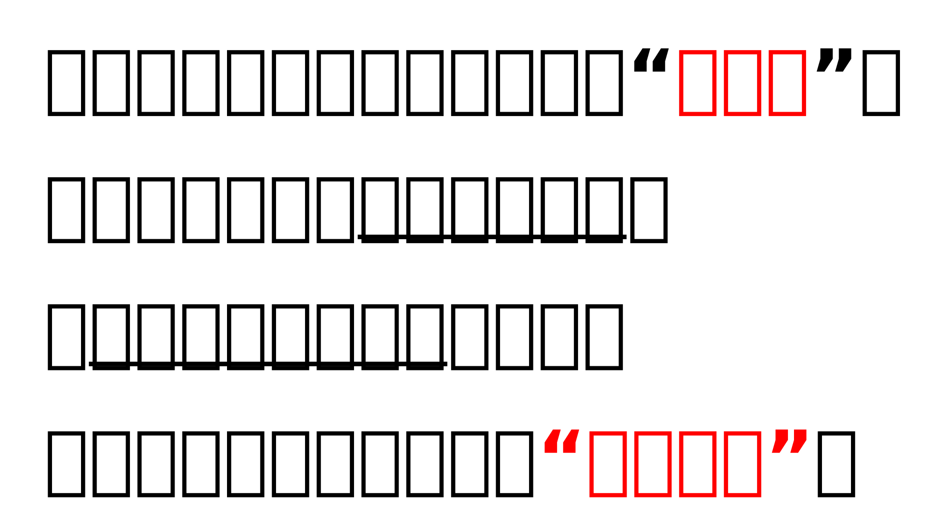

2

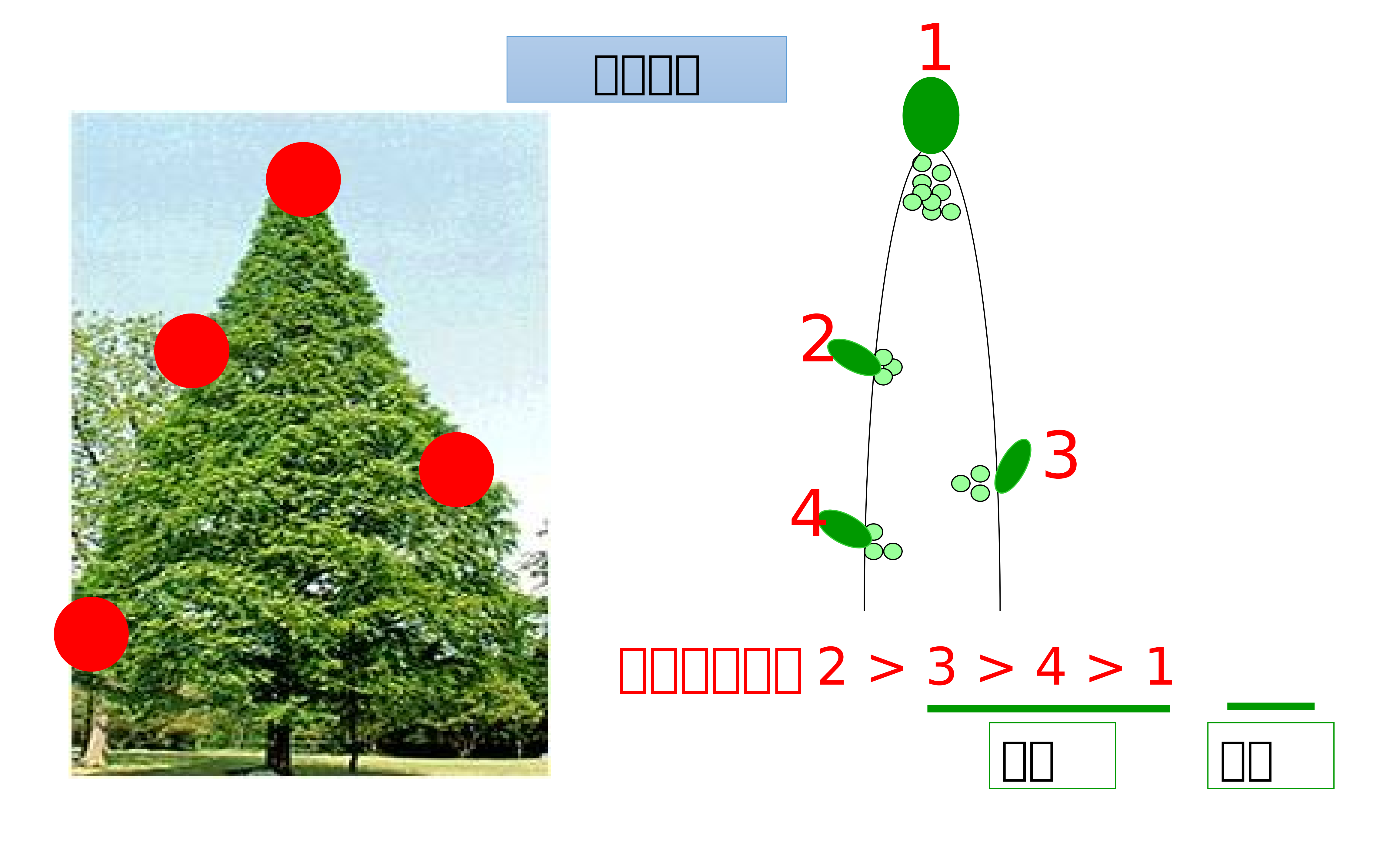


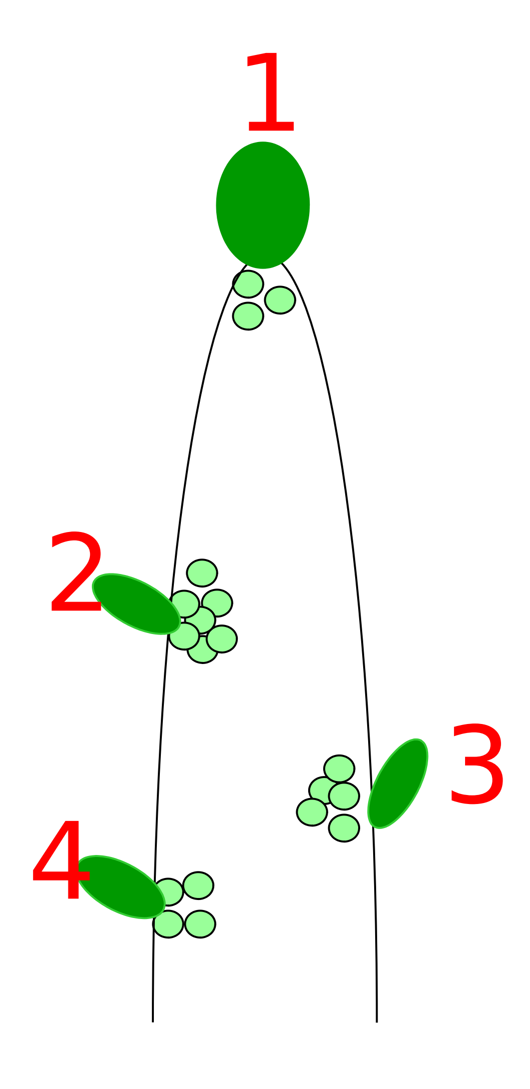

双子叶植物
单子叶植物
促进生长
抑制生长
0
浓度
中澳益宇

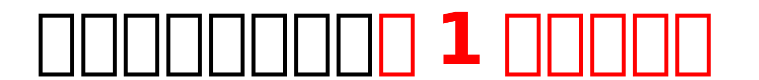
实例一、生长素作用特点具有两重性（顶端优势）

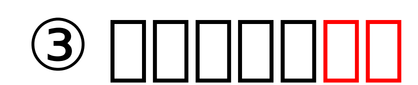
自然界木本植物的树型常常呈“宝塔型”，这是由于植物的顶芽优先生长，
而侧芽的生长被抑制的缘故，
生物学家将该现象称之为“顶端优势”。




1
2
3
4
2 > 3 > 4 > 1

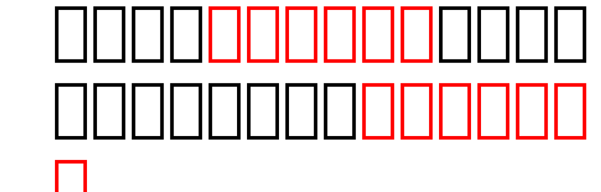

1
2
3
4

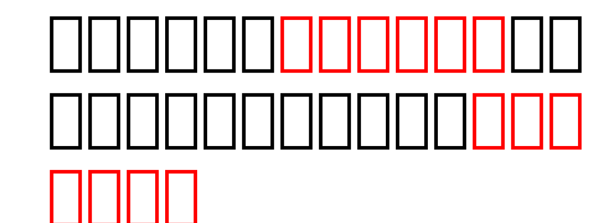


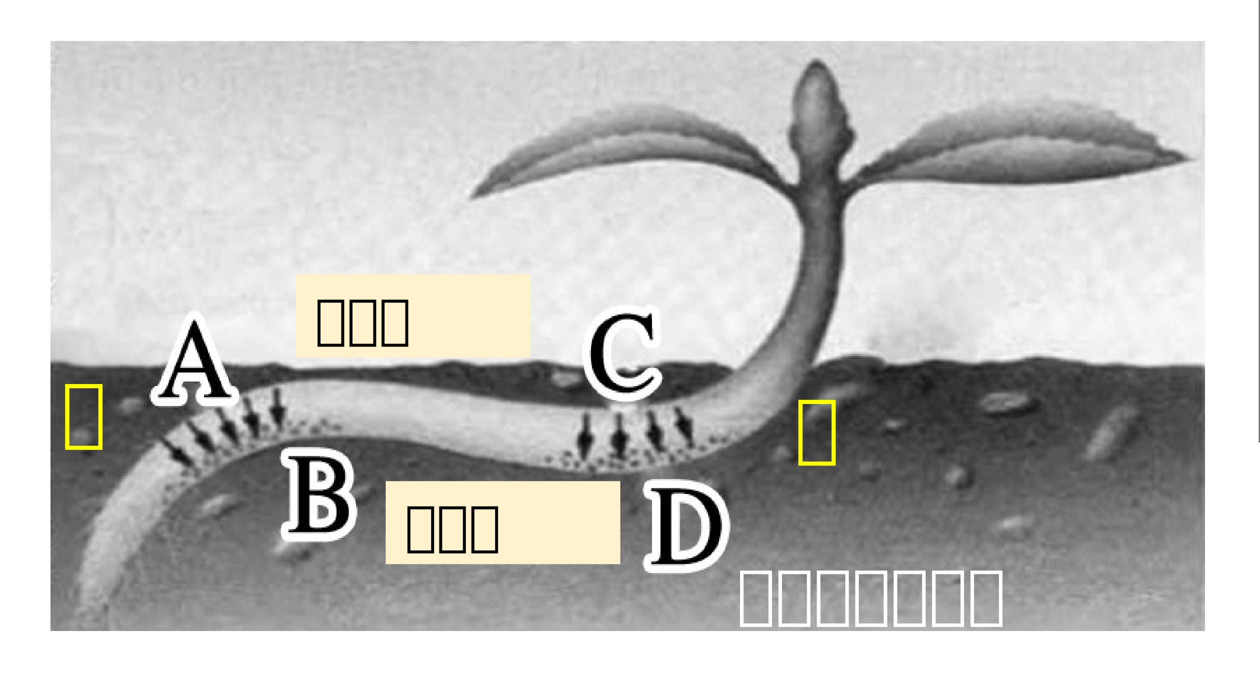

a.

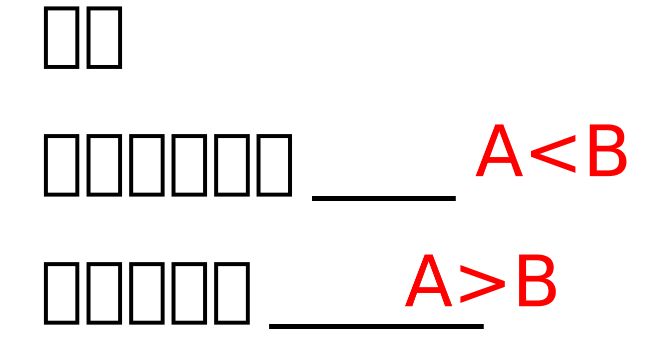
b. ——

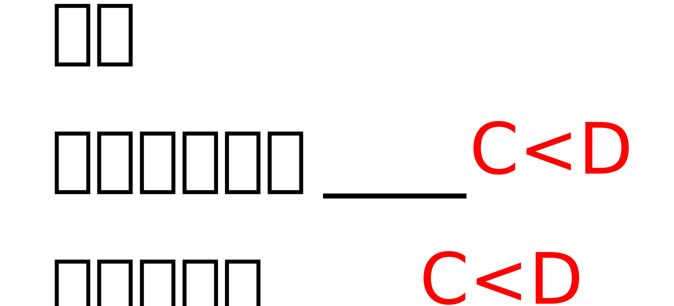


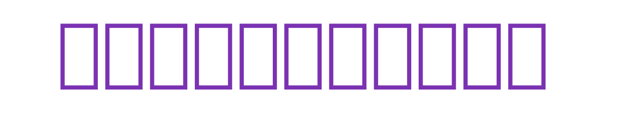


## [illegible] 2 [illegible]

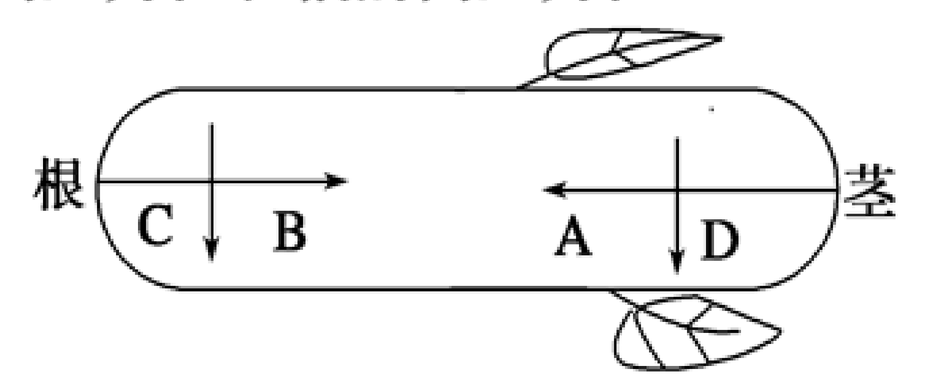


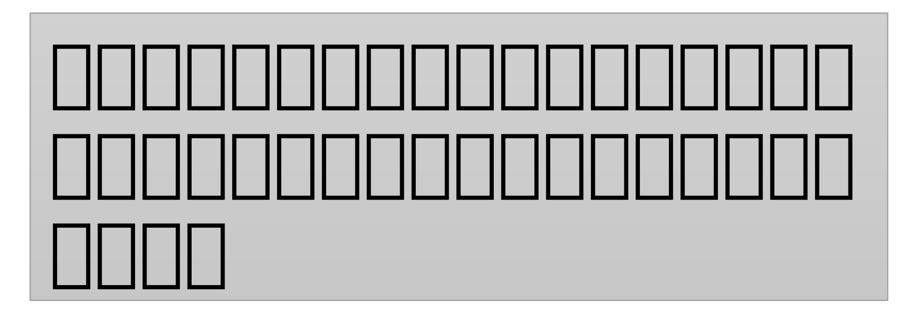


(2)分析植物茎的负向重力性和根的向重力性



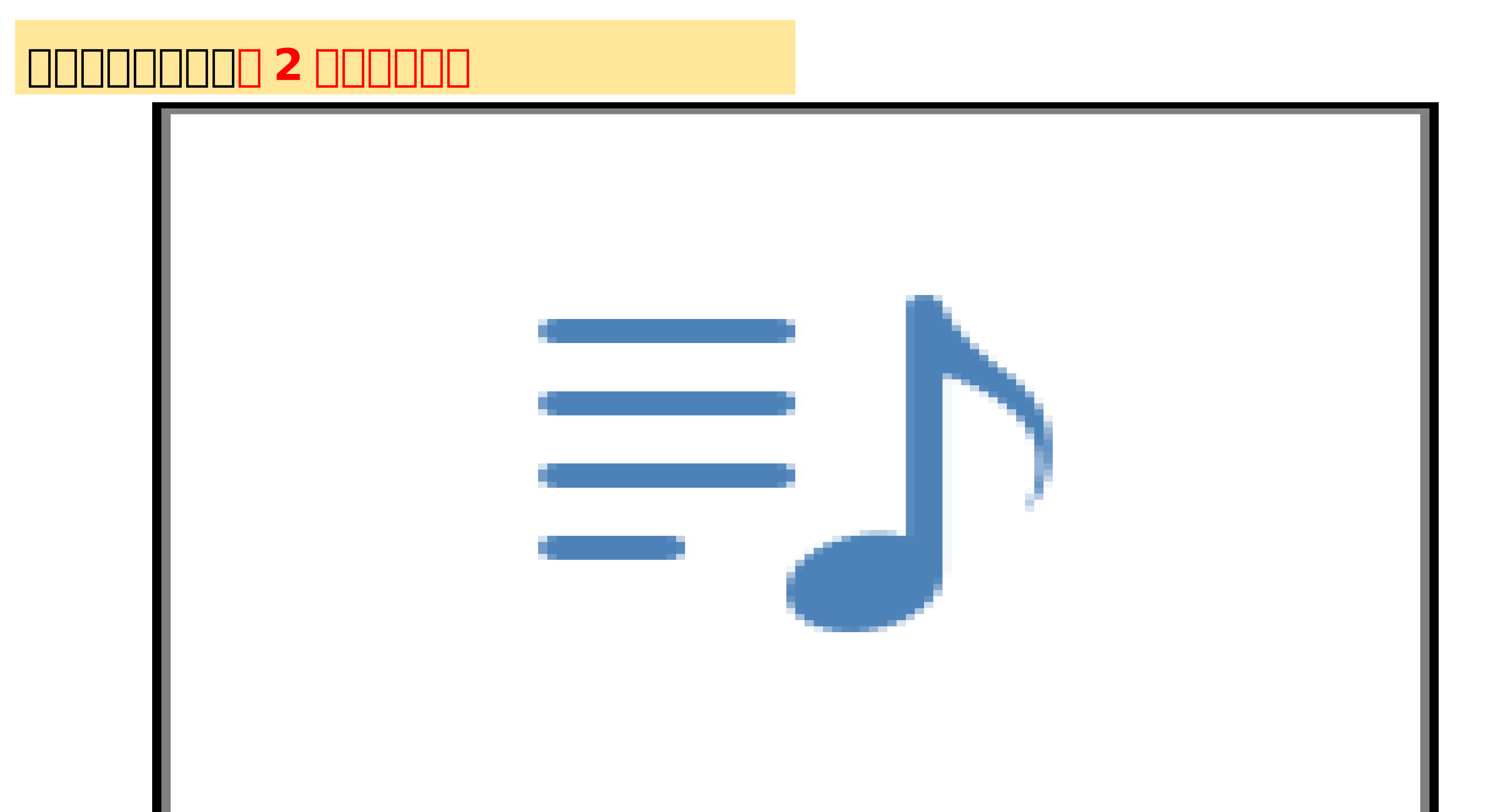



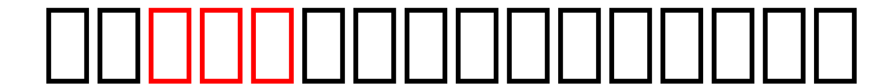
A、B 为____运输，C、D 为重力作用下的____运输。

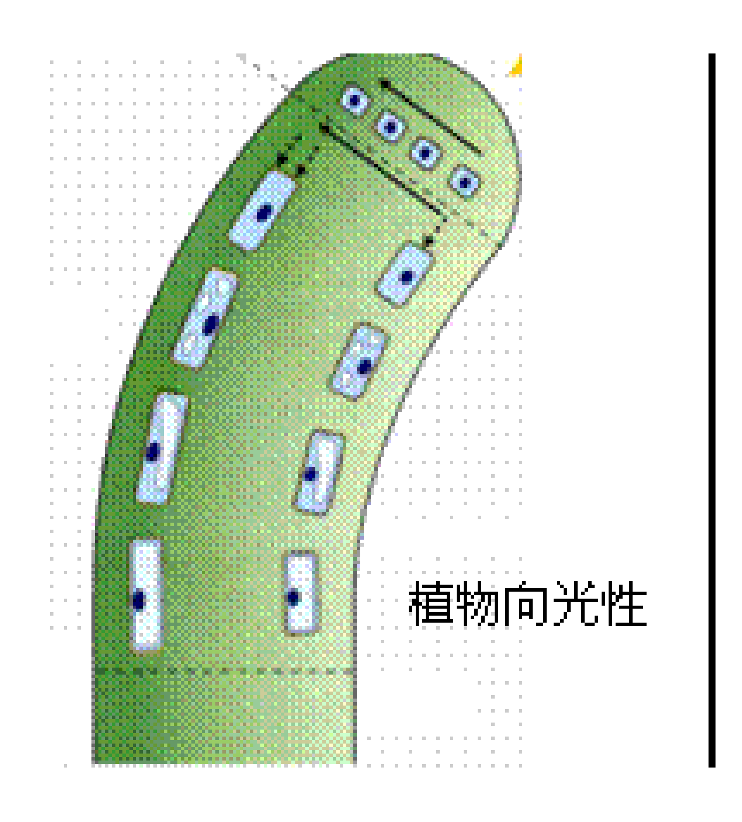
地心引力→生长素分布____→近地侧浓度____→

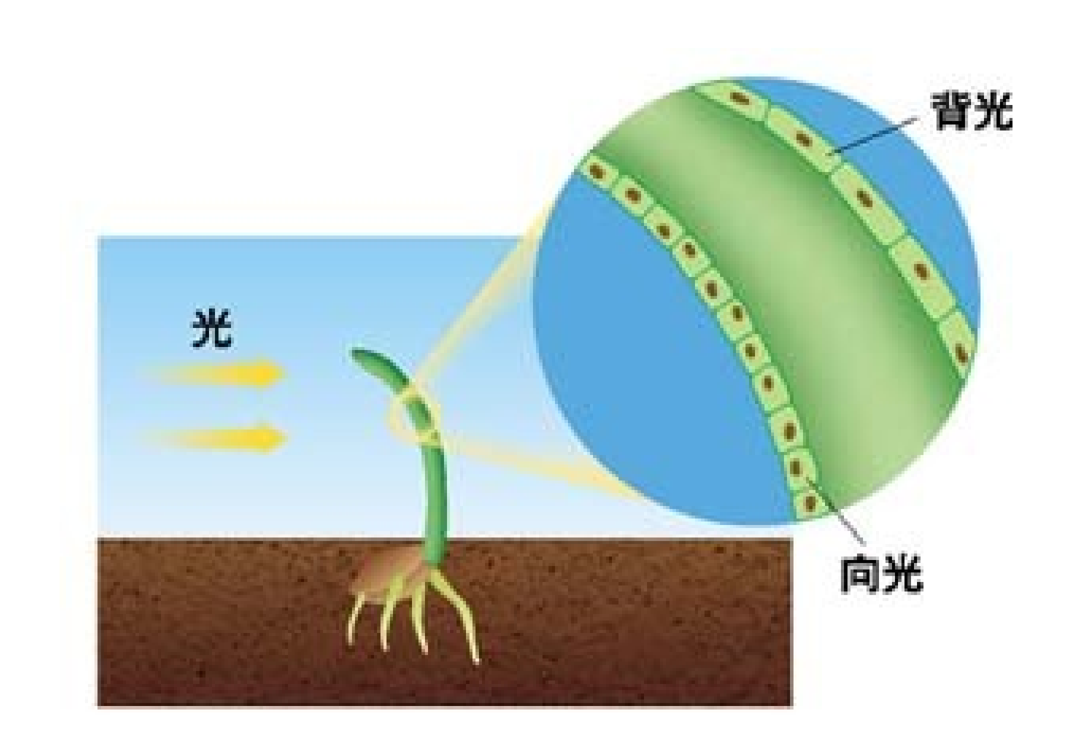
{ ____→茎的负向重力性
{ ____→根的向重力性

总结{ ①外因：____
{ ②内因：生长素分布不均匀；根、茎对生长素的反应____






植物向光性

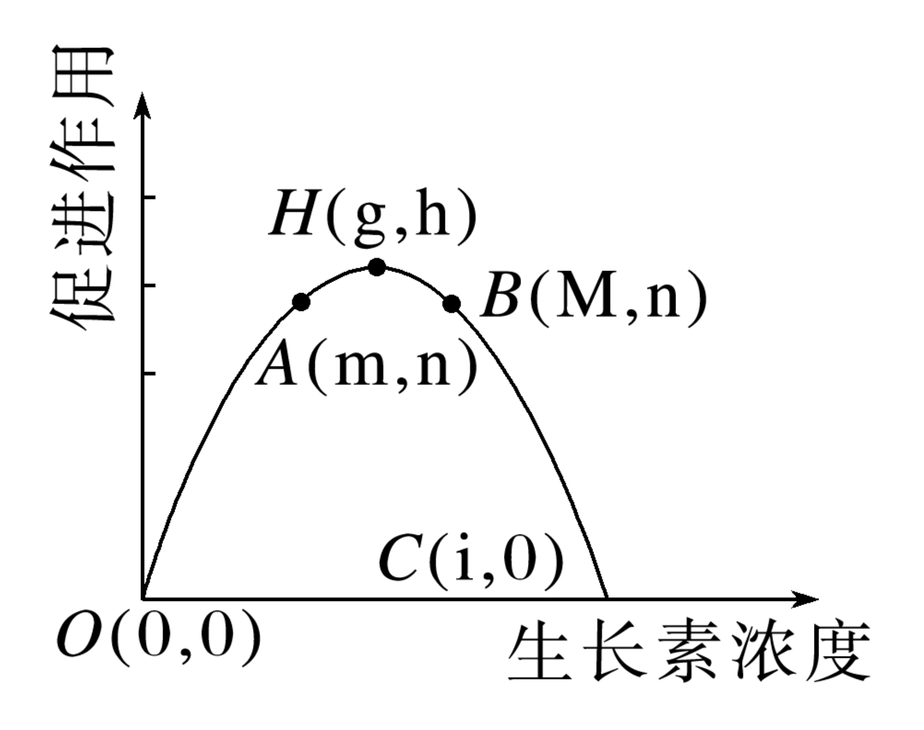

背光
光
向光

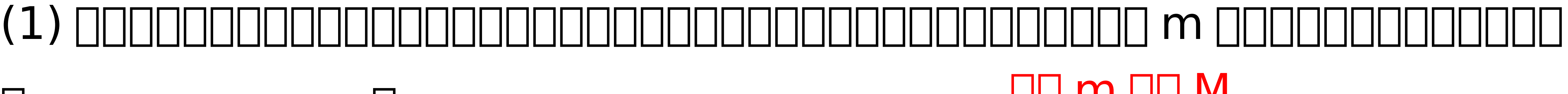
5．下图表示同一器官在不同生长素浓度下的作用。回答下列问题：

(1) 若曲线表示生长素浓度与植物幼苗的关系，其出现向光性时，且测得其向光侧生长素浓度为 m，则其背光侧生长素浓度范围是 。
(2) 若曲线表示生长素浓度与植物的芽的关系，在顶端优势中，测得顶芽生长素浓度为 m，则侧芽的生长素浓度范围是
。

大于m小于M

大于i



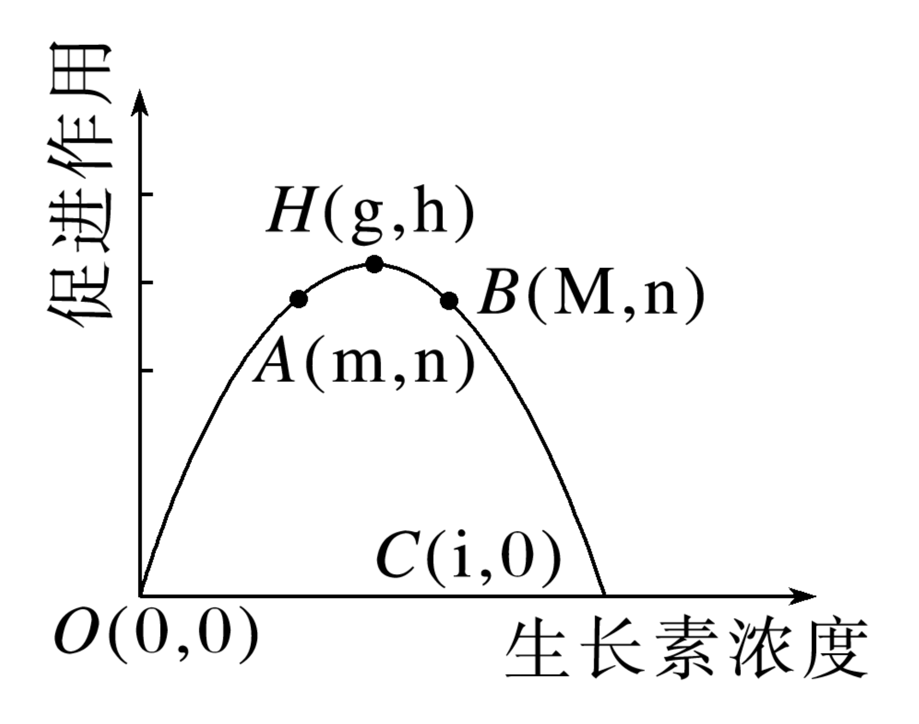


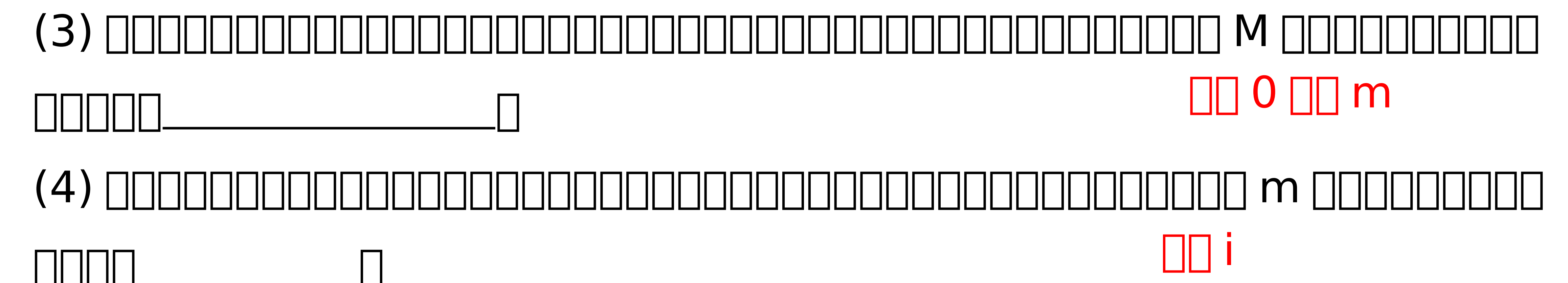
5．下图表示同一器官在不同生长素浓度下的作用。回答下列问题：

(3) 若曲线表示植物的茎，在植物水平放置，表现出茎的背地性时，且测得其茎的近地侧生长素浓度为 M，则茎的远地侧生长素浓度范围是 。
(4) 若曲线表示植物的根，在植物水平放置，表现出根的向地性时，且测得其根的远地侧生长素的浓度为 m，则近地侧生长素浓度范围是 。

大于0小于m

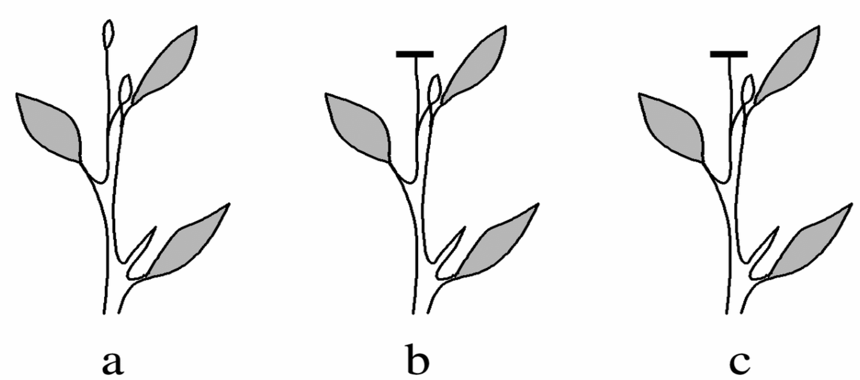
大于i



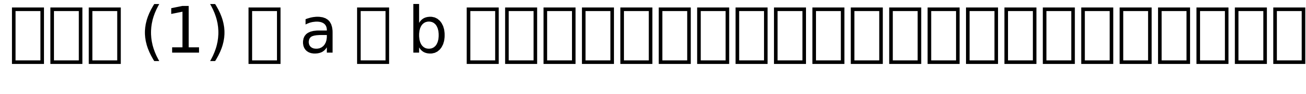


3 [illegible]

1934 [illegible] Thimann [illegible]




| [illegible] | [illegible] (mm) |
|---|---|
| a. [illegible] | 3.4±0.5 |
| b. [illegible] | 16.0±2.7 |
| c. [illegible] | 1.8±0.6 |


[illegible] (1) [illegible] a [illegible] b [illegible]

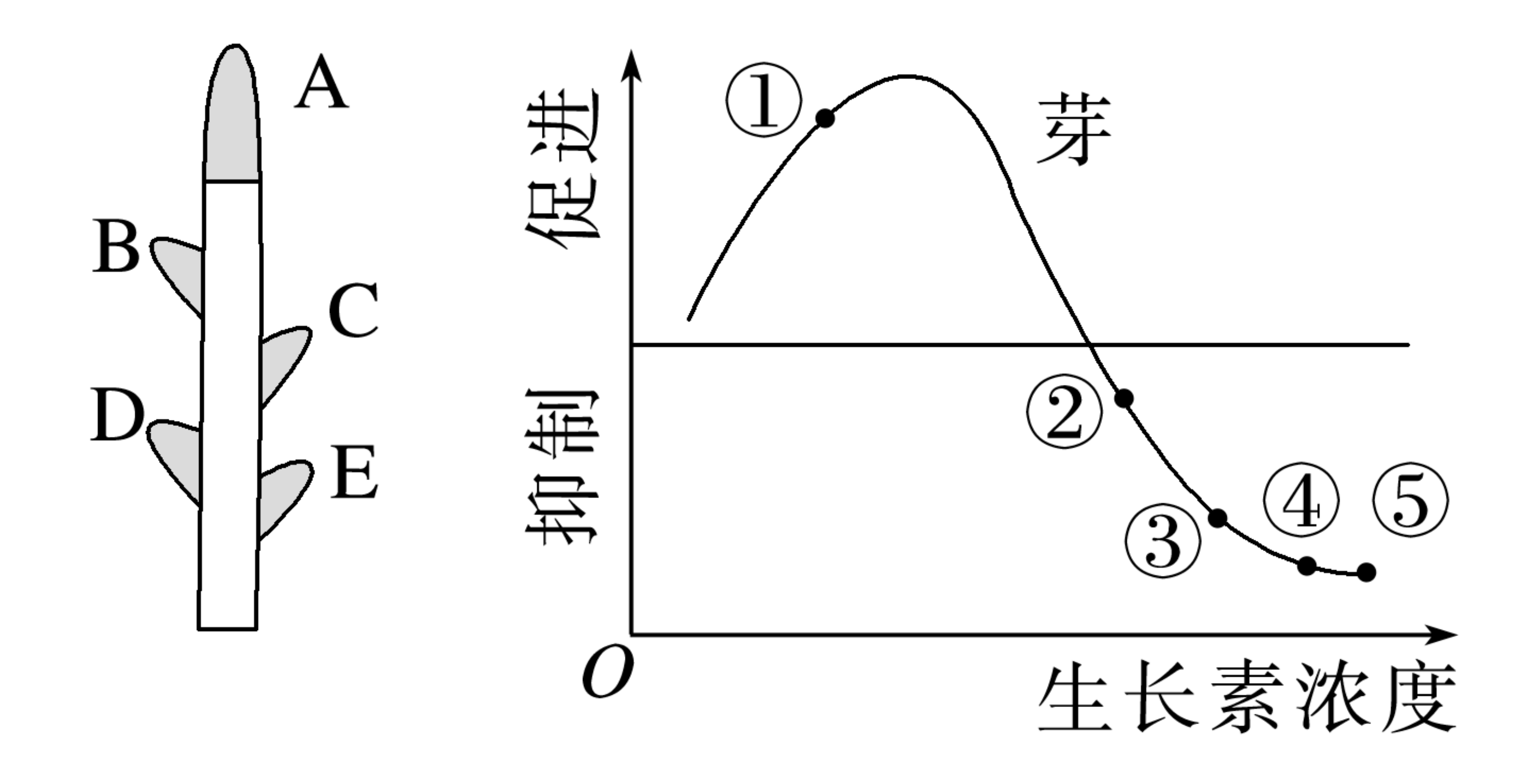
[illegible]

(2) [illegible] b [illegible] c [illegible]

[illegible]

(3) [illegible]

[illegible]

4．在顶端优势现象中，顶芽A和侧芽 B、C、D、E的生长素浓度大小与下图中点①②③④⑤ 的对应关系为： 。

A－①、B－⑤、C－④、D－③、E－②